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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Customs.

[T. D. 48806]

LUMBER—AMERICAN MANUFACTURER'S PROTEST

PROTEST AGAINST METHOD OF COMPUTING BOARD MEASURE FOR
ASSESSMENT OF DUTY ON IMPORTED LUMBER DISMISSED

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Reference is made to Treasury Decision 48036 of November 23, 1935, ordering the suspension of liquidations of entries covering lumber of the character described in Treasury Decision 47621 of April 5, 1935, pending the final decision on a protest filed under section 516 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1516 (b)).

In a decision of November 30, 1936 (Treasury Decision 48701), the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals affirmed the decision of the United States Customs Court (Treasury Decision 48161 of February 6, 1936), dismissing the above-mentioned protest. Treasury Decision 48036 is accordingly hereby revoked.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 10, 1937.

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-475; Filed, February 16, 1937; 2:00 p. m.]

[T. D. 48807]

EXAMINATION OF MERCHANDISE—SPECIAL REGULATION

THE EXAMINATION OF LESS THAN ONE PACKAGE OF EVERY TEN
PACKAGES OF CERTAIN MERCHANDISE AUTHORIZED

FEBRUARY 12, 1937.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

From the character and description of the merchandise named or described hereafter in this special regulation, I am of the opinion that the examination of less than one package of every ten packages of such merchandise covered by one invoice will amply protect the revenue, provided that such merchandise is:

(a) imported in packages, the contents and values of which are uniform, or

(b) imported in packages, the contents of which are identical as to character, although differing as to quantity and value per package.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, including that conferred by sections 499 and 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, secs 1499 and 1624), I do by this special regulation permit and authorize, in the case of merchandise hereinafter named or described which is imported under either of the conditions above stated, a less number of packages than one

package of every ten packages, but not less than one package of every invoice, to be examined:

Baskets	Glassware
Canned corn beef	Harmonicas
Canned fish	Rugs:
Chinaware	Cotton
Earthenware	Japanese straw
Floor coverings:	Wool of a kind which is condi-
Common straw matting	tionally free under para-
Cocoa fibre	graph 1101 of the tariff act.
Vegetable fibre	

This special regulation shall not be construed to preclude the examination of packages in addition to the minimum number hereby permitted to be examined if the collector or the appraiser shall deem it necessary that a greater number of packages be examined.

The number of this Treasury Decision should be noted as a marginal reference for article 307 of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

[SEAL]

STEPHEN B. GIBBONS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-476; Filed, February 16, 1937; 2:00 p. m.]

[T. D. 48808]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—DIVERSION OF CARGO

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to authority contained in section 251 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 66) and section 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1624), article 149 (n) of the Customs Regulations of 1931, published in T. D. 47959, is further amended to read as follows:

(n) When a vessel arriving at a port in a comptroller district files a manifest showing inward foreign cargo destined to another port in the same comptroller district and leaves such district without calling at the latter port, and such cargo, without having been diverted in such district, is subsequently diverted in another comptroller district, the collector to whom application for diversion is made shall promptly send a notice of the diversion to the comptroller of the first-mentioned district.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 9, 1937.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-479; Filed, February 16, 1937; 4:13 p. m.]

[T. D. 48809]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—PROOF OF LIQUORS

PROOF OF DISTILLED SPIRITS CONTAINING SACCHARIN OR OTHER
NONVOLATILE SUBSTANCES SHALL BE ASCERTAINED AT CUSTOMS
LABORATORIES

To Collector of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to authority contained in R. S. 2918 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 390) and in paragraph 811 and section 624 of



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the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1001, par. 811, and sec. 1624), article 1364 of the Customs Regulations of 1931, as amended by T. D. 48516, is further amended to read as follows:

ART. 1364. *Proof of distilled spirits.*—(a) The proof of distilled spirits shall be ascertained by the use of a United States hydrometer set which shall have been tested and approved by the National Bureau of Standards. Instructions relative to proofing as found in the Treasury Department Manual shall be followed.

(b) The proof of distilled spirits containing saccharin or other nonvolatile substances, such as whiskey blended with sherry wine, brandy with prune juice, gin with glycerin, etc., and cordials, liqueurs, and other spirits containing saccharin or other nonvolatile substances, cannot be determined accurately by the use of hydrometers. In these cases, samples of such liquors shall be sent to a customs laboratory for a report which shall show the true proof or percentage of alcohol, as may be required. [T. D. 48480.]

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved, February 10, 1937.

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-482; Filed, February 16, 1937; 4:14 p. m.]

[T. D. 48810]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—PLANT QUARANTINE.

TRANSMISSION TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS BY THE IMPORTER OF NOTICES OF ARRIVAL OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 251, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 66), and section 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1624), article 561(a)(2) of the Customs Regulations of 1931, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) The importer or his representative will submit to the collector at the port of first arrival for any type of entry, except rewarehouse and informal mail entries, a notice of arrival. For I. T. shipments a second notice will be submitted to the collector at the port of destination, and for diverted T. & E. shipments a second notice will be submitted to the collector at the port at which a change in entry is made. The collector at the port of arrival, as well as at destination, will compare the notice which he receives from the importer or his representative with the shipping documents, certify to its agreement therewith or note any discrepancies, and transmit it to the Secretary of Agriculture. The merchandise is not to be released until the said notice has been submitted.

Reference to Treasury Decision 48693 should be noted in the margin opposite article 560 (a).

The references to Treasury Decisions 33110 and 33247 appearing opposite article 564 (a), and Treasury Decision 39792 appearing opposite articles 559 (a) and (b) and 561 (a) are deleted. Reference to Treasury Decision 48728 should be inserted in lieu thereof in each case.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved, February 10, 1937.

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-480; Filed, February 16, 1937; 4:14 p. m.]

[T. D. 48811]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY

ARTICLES 1108, 1110, AND 1111, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF 1931, AMENDED SO AS TO BRING THEIR PROVISIONS INTO HARMONY WITH REGULATIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PROCUREMENT PROMULGATED UNDER TITLE III, LIQUOR LAW REPEAL AND ENFORCEMENT ACT (U. S. C., TITLE 40, CH. 4), AS PUBLISHED IN TREASURY DECISION 48105.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 624, Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1624), and in section 161 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 22), the Customs Regulations of 1931 are hereby amended as follows:

The caption of article 1108 is amended to read as follows:

Art. 1108. Award or sale of property summarily forfeited—Value not exceeding \$1000.

Article 1108 is further amended by deleting paragraphs (b) and (c) and by substituting therefor the following:

(b) The declaration of forfeiture shall be noted on the report of seizure (customs Form 5955) and thereafter the property either will be delivered for official use or otherwise disposed of according to law. For the procedure relating to reports, requests for assignment, and disposition of forfeited property, see the regulations of the Director of Procurement, published as T. D. 48105.

(c) If the forfeited property is cleared for sale, it should be sold in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter XVIII of these regulations.

Article 1110 is amended by the insertion of the letter "(a)" following the caption, and by the addition of a new paragraph designated (b) and reading as follows:

(b) If the property has been authorized for official use, retention or delivery shall be regarded as the sale thereof for the purposes of the above-quoted section, and the appropriation available

to the receiving agency for the purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of property of the kind so received is available for the granting of relief to the petitioner and for the satisfaction of liens for freight, charges, and contributions in general average that may have been filed. [U. S. C. title 40, secs. 304j-304k]

Article 1111 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Expenses in connection with seizures and forfeitures shall be paid from the customs appropriation. In the event that the forfeited property has been authorized for transfer to another Federal agency for official use, the receiving agency shall reimburse said appropriation for the costs incurred for hauling, transporting, towing, and storage of such property from the date of seizure to the date of delivery. In case the property is cleared for sale, the customs appropriation shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale for all expenses paid therefrom in connection with the seizure and forfeiture of such property [U. S. C. title 40, sec. 304j. T. Ds. 48762, 48105.]

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 10, 1937.

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-481; Filed, February 16, 1937; 4:14 p. m.]

[T. D. 48813]

LICENSING OF VESSELS OF LESS THAN 30 NET TONS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE LICENSING OF VESSELS OF LESS THAN 30 NET TONS WHEN ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Section 6 of the Anti-Smuggling Act of August 5, 1935, (U. S. C., (1934 ed., supp. I), title 19, sec. 1706), reads as follows:

Except into the districts adjoining to the Dominion of Canada, or into the districts adjacent to Mexico, no merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture subject to the payment of duties shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, or from any hovering vessel, in any vessel of less than thirty net tons burden without special license granted by the Secretary of the Treasury under such conditions as he may prescribe, nor in any other manner than by sea, except by aircraft duly licensed in accordance with law, or landed or unladen at any other port than is directed by law, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture of all such unlicensed vessels or aircraft and of the merchandise imported therein, landed or unladen in any manner. Marks, labels, brands, or stamps, indicative of foreign origin, upon or accompanying merchandise or containers of merchandise found upon any such vessel or aircraft, shall be prima facie evidence of the foreign origin of such merchandise.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the above quoted section, section 624, Tariff Act of 1930, (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1624), and section 161 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 22), the following regulations are hereby prescribed:

The application for a license under the above quoted section of law shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and delivered to the collector of customs of the district in which are located the ports where foreign merchandise is to be imported.

The application shall be executed under oath or affirmation and shall contain the following information:

- (1) Name of vessel, rig, motive power, and home port.
- (2) Name and address of owner.
- (3) Name and address of master.
- (4) Net tonnage of vessel.
- (5) Kind of merchandise to be imported.
- (6) Country or countries of exportation.
- (7) Ports of the United States where merchandise will be imported.
- (8) Whether the vessel will be used to transport and import merchandise from a hovering vessel.
- (9) Kind of document under which vessel is operating.

The collector will make inquiry into the character and reputation of the owner or master, or both, as the case may be, and for this purpose shall refer the application to the Customs Agency Service for verification, investigation, and report. The investigation should include, among other

things, an inquiry as to whether the applicant or the vessel has previously been engaged in the violation of the customs or navigation laws.

The collector will transmit the application to the Bureau with his report and recommendation, which should include any special conditions believed necessary or desirable to be incorporated in the license. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a license only if he is satisfied that the revenue will not be jeopardized thereby. The license will be issued in the name of the applicant and not in the name of the vessel. The original and one copy of the license, if granted, will be transmitted to the collector; the original to be delivered by him to the licensee, and the copy to be retained in the records of his office.

The master or owner shall keep the license on board the vessel at all times and exhibit it upon demand of any duly authorized officer of the United States. Said license is personal to the licensee and is not transferable.

The collector will report to the Bureau any violation of the terms of the license or any other conduct on the part of the licensee which may be deemed to warrant consideration looking to the revocation of the license.

The license is revocable at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for any violation of its terms or for any cause which he considers inimical to the revenue or otherwise against the interests of the United States.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved February 10, 1937.

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-478; Filed, February 16, 1937; 4:13 p. m.]

Public Health Service.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 TO THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

BOARDING OF VESSELS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN THE QUARANTINE OFFICER, QUARANTINE EMPLOYEES, OR PILOTS

FEBRUARY 12, 1937.

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 3 of the Act of February 15, 1893, as amended (U. S. C., title 42, sec. 92), paragraph 39 of the quarantine regulations of the United States is amended to read as follows:

39. No person, except the quarantine officer, quarantine employees, or pilots, shall be permitted to board any vessel subject to quarantine inspection until after the vessel has been inspected by the quarantine officer and granted free pratique, except with the permission of the quarantine officer, and any person boarding such vessel shall, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, be subject to the same restrictions as those imposed on the personnel of the vessel.

[SEAL]

JOSEPHINE ROCHE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 37-477; Filed, February 16, 1937; 4:13 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Bureau of Fisheries.

ALASKA FISHERY REGULATIONS

Correction

Federal Register Document 37-418, filed February 10, 1937, at 12:08 p. m., and printed in the issue for Friday, February 12, 1937, beginning on Page 345, contained the following errors:

Page 352, Cook Inlet Area, Regulation No. 14 (a), section 5 should read: "(5) within 1,000 feet of a point at 60 degrees 46 minutes 35 seconds north latitude, 151 degrees 44 minutes 48 seconds west longitude;"

Page 356, Prince William Sound Area, Regulation No. 13 (u): "Echamy" should read "Eshamy."

Page 359, Southeastern Alaska Area, Icy Strait district, Regulation No. 16 (e): "western" should read "westerly."

Page 361, Western district, Regulation No. 21 (h): "Chicagof" should read "Chichagof".

Page 361, Eastern district, Regulation No. 7: "year" is omitted from third line.

Page 362, Stikine district, Regulation No. 4: "weight" should read "weigh".

Page 365, Clarence Strait district, Regulation No. 15 (g) should read: "(g) Prince of Wales Island: East coast from a point at 55 degrees 47 minutes, 35 seconds north latitude southeasterly to a point at 55 degrees 46 minutes 45 seconds north latitude."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

ORDER

At a General Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of February A. D. 1937.

[No. 27655]

SOUTHERN CLASS RATES, 1937

Upon consideration of a petition filed September 25, 1936, by the Joint Conference of Southern State Commissioners and Shippers and of similar petitions filed by regulatory authorities of southern States, commercial organizations, and shippers praying that the Commission institute an investigation of the intraterritorial class rates in effect within southern territory, and upon consideration of communications from commercial organizations and shippers in official territory expressing the view that the interterritorial class rates now in effect between official and southern territories are unjust and unreasonable and urging that any investigation of the southern intraterritorial class rates should be broad enough to permit consideration of related interterritorial class rates in the same proceeding;

It is ordered, That a proceeding of investigation and inquiry be, and it is hereby, instituted by the Commission on its own motion into and concerning the interstate class rates and the charges resulting therefrom now in effect within southern territory and between southern territory and official territory, with a view to determining whether said rates are unjust, unreasonable, unduly prejudicial, unduly preferential or otherwise in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, official territory being defined for the purpose of this proceeding as the same territory as that for which class rates were prescribed in *Eastern Class Rate Investigation*, 164 I. C. C. 314, and southern territory being defined as bounded on the north by the line of the Virginian Railway Company from Norfolk, Va., to Roanoke, Va., the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company between Roanoke and Kenova, W. Va., and the Ohio River between Kenova and Cairo, Ill., and on the west by the Mississippi River between Cairo and the Gulf of Mexico, including, however, west-bank Mississippi River gateways in Arkansas and Louisiana, *provided*, that this definition shall not be understood as bringing within the scope of the proceeding such class rates subject to official classification as now apply from, to, or between points in southern territory as herein defined.

It is further ordered, That the common carriers named in the appendix hereto¹ be, and they are hereby made respondents to the proceeding.

And it is further ordered, That this proceeding be assigned for hearing at such times and places as the Commission may hereafter direct.

By the Commission:

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-483; Filed, February 17, 1937; 11:59 a. m.]

¹ Filed with the Division of the Federal Register; copies available upon application to Interstate Commerce Commission.

INVESTIGATION OF CLASS RATES TO, FROM AND WITHIN SOUTHERN TERRITORY

FEBRUARY 16, 1937.

Notice to All Concerned:

On September 25, 1936, there were filed with the Commission petitions of the Joint Conference of Southern State Commissioners and Shippers, the State regulatory commissions of various southern States, the Southern Traffic League, the North Carolina Traffic League, the South Side Virginia Just Freight Rate Association, and certain other commercial organizations and shippers, alleging that the present class rates within southern territory are unjust and unreasonable and praying that the Commission on its own motion institute an investigation into these class rates.

The Commission decided to grant the request, but having in mind the fact that the interterritorial class rates between official and southern territories were closely related in method of construction to the southern intraterritorial class rates and being aware of dissatisfaction with the interterritorial rates among a number of shippers, the Commission on November 20, 1936, issued a public notice¹ inviting comments on the proposal of an investigation limited to the southern intraterritorial rates. A large number of communications in response to that notice were received. From these it appears that, although there is a difference of opinion as to the desirability of broadening the investigation to include the interterritorial rates, a considerable number of shippers particularly in official territory consider the present interterritorial rates unreasonable and might be adversely affected if changes were to be made in the intraterritorial rates without contemporaneous modification of the interterritorial rates. The Commission is of the view that such testimony as these shippers may wish to present in criticism of the interterritorial rates is highly germane to the question of the related intraterritorial rates, and that if it should be found that changes should be made in the latter rates it would be impossible to do complete justice without requiring a readjustment of the interterritorial rates at the same time. Accordingly, the investigation has been framed to include the interterritorial rates. Although this will necessarily result in a larger record than would probably be involved in an investigation limited to the intraterritorial rates, it will obviate the possible necessity of a subsequent separate investigation of the interterritorial rates and thereby time will probably be saved in the long run.

In assigning this proceeding for hearing every effort will be made to serve the convenience of interested parties in both official and southern territories. It is probable that the opening hearing will be held in the latter territory, and that such hearing will be limited to evidence concerning intraterritorial rates.

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-484; Filed, February 17, 1937; 11:59 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 16th day of February A. D. 1937.

IN THE MATTER OF AN OFFERING SHEET OF A ROYALTY INTEREST IN THE STANOLIND-MYERS FARM, FILED ON JANUARY 23, 1937, BY HARRY A. GEORGE, RESPONDENT

ORDER TERMINATING PROCEEDING AFTER AMENDMENT

The Securities and Exchange Commission, finding that the offering sheet filed with the Commission, which is the subject of this proceeding, has been amended, so far as

¹ 1 F. R. 2329.

necessary, in accordance with the Suspension Order previously entered in this proceeding;¹

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule 341 (d) of the Commission's General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the amendment received at the office of the Commission on February 12, 1937, be effective as of February 12, 1937; and

It is further ordered that the Suspension Order, Order for Hearing and Order Designating a Trial Examiner, heretofore entered in this proceeding, be and the same hereby are revoked and the said proceeding terminated.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-485; Filed, February 17, 1937; 12:41 p. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 16th day of February A. D. 1937.

IN THE MATTER OF AN OFFERING SHEET OF A WORKING INTEREST IN THE RICHFIELD-MALCOLM-DAVIS FARM, FILED ON FEBRUARY 10, 1937, BY ROYALTY GROUP CORPORATION, RESPONDENT

SUSPENSION ORDER, ORDER FOR HEARING (UNDER RULE 340 (A)), AND ORDER DESIGNATING TRIAL EXAMINER

The Securities and Exchange Commission, having reasonable grounds to believe, and therefore alleging, that the offering sheet described in the title hereof and filed by the respondent named therein is incomplete or inaccurate in the following material respects, to wit:

1. In that Item 32 of Division II appears to conflict with Item 36 (b) of Division II, which in turn is in conflict with Item 37 (vi) of Division II;

2. In that a copy of the trust agreement referred to in paragraph (a), Page #2, Exhibit B is not included with the offering sheet;

3. In that no disclosure of the legal validity of the agreement in paragraph (c), Page #2, Exhibit B is made in the offering sheet;

4. In that the statement in Item 3, paragraph 1, Division III that "there were not sufficient reliable data upon which to construct a decline curve" is not believed to be correct; the Richfield Oil Company at Los Angeles has the data;

5. In that on Page C-14 of Division III under "Relative Saturation" insufficient data are given to support the determination of, and it is not stated who determined, the factor used "at the time that the estimate of ultimate recovery of oil is made";

6. In that on Page C-14 of Division III it is stated that certain sand thicknesses in feet are given as determined from the log of the well. The figures used on Page C-13, Item 3, Division III are in conflict with the thickness given in Item 36 (d) of Division II. In comparison of the data in the items herein referred to it appears there is some confusion in the data shown in each place referred to respecting wells # 3 and 4;

It is ordered, pursuant to Rule 340 (a) of the Commission's General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the effectiveness of the filing of said offering sheet be, and hereby is, suspended until the 17th day of March 1937 that an opportunity for hearing be given to the said respondent for the purpose of determining the material completeness or accuracy of the said offering sheet in the respects in which it is herein alleged to be incomplete or inaccurate, and whether the said order of suspension shall be revoked or continued; and

It is further ordered that Richard Townsend, an officer of the Commission be, and hereby is, designated as trial examiner to preside at such hearing, to continue or adjourn

the said hearing from time to time, to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, consider any amendments to said offering sheet as may be filed prior to the conclusion of the hearing, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records deemed relevant or material to the inquiry, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith authorized by law; and

It is further ordered that the taking of testimony in this proceeding commence on the 2d day of March 1937 at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 18th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and continue thereafter at such times and places as said examiner may designate.

Upon the completion of testimony in this matter the examiner is directed to close the hearing and make his report to the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-486; Filed, February 17, 1937; 12:41 p. m.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PREPARATION, PRESENTATION, FILING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), and as President of the United States, I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the preparation, presentation, filing, and distribution of Executive orders and proclamations:

1. Proposed Executive orders and proclamations shall be prepared in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) A suitable title for the order or proclamation shall be provided.

(b) The authority under which the order or proclamation is promulgated shall be cited in the body thereof.

(c) Punctuation, capitalization, orthography, and other matters of style shall conform to the most recent edition of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office.

(d) The spelling of geographic names shall conform to the most recent official decisions made pursuant to Executive Orders No. 27-A, of September 4, 1890, No. 399, of January 23, 1906, and No. 6680, of April 17, 1934.

(e) Descriptions of tracts of lands shall conform, so far as practicable, with the most recent edition of the Specifications for Descriptions of Tracts of Land for Use in Executive Orders and Proclamations, published by the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps.

(f) Proposed Executive orders and proclamations shall be typewritten on paper approximately 8 by 12½ inches, shall have a left-hand margin of approximately 2 inches and a right-hand margin of approximately 1 inch, and shall be double-spaced, except that quotations, tabulations, or descriptions of land may be single-spaced.

2. The proposed Executive order or proclamation shall first be submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. If the Director of the Bureau of the Budget approves it, he shall transmit it to the Attorney General for his consideration as to both form and legality. If the Attorney General approves it, he shall transmit it to the Director of the Division of the Federal Register, the National Archives. If it conforms to the requirements of paragraph 1 hereof, the Director of the Division of the Federal Register shall transmit it and three copies thereof to the President. If it is disapproved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget or the Attorney General, it shall not thereafter be presented to the President unless it is accompanied by the statement of the reasons for such disapproval.

3. If the order or proclamation is signed by the President, the original and two copies thereof shall be forwarded

¹ 2 F. R. 334.

to the Director of the Division of the Federal Register for appropriate action in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Register Act: *Provided, however,* That the seal of the United States shall be affixed to the originals of all proclamations prior to such forwarding. The Division of the Federal Register shall cause to be placed upon the copies of all Executive orders and proclamations the following notation, to be signed by the Director or by some person authorized by him: "Certified to be a true copy of the original." The Division of the Federal Register shall number and shall supervise the promulgation, publication, and distribution of all Executive orders and proclamations.

4. The Division of the Federal Register shall cause a limited number of copies of the Executive orders and proclamations not required or authorized to be filed and published under the provisions of the Federal Register Act to be made available in slip form to the appropriate agencies of the Government.

5. The Division of the Federal Register shall file in the National Archives the originals of all Executive orders and proclamations.

6. The signed originals and copies of all Executive orders and proclamations heretofore promulgated and now in the custody of the Department of State shall be transferred to the National Archives.

7. Nothing in this order shall be construed to apply to treaties, conventions, protocols, and other international agreements, or proclamations thereof by the President.

8. This order shall become effective on March 12, 1936, and shall thereupon supersede Executive Order No. 6247, of August 10, 1933.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 18, 1936.

[No. 7298]